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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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September 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 89  
Humidity 89 85

September 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 95  
Humidity 85 90

8040 日二初月八

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

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## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

#### CONTINUATION OF ALLIED SUCCESSES.

#### CAPTURE OF FURTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

London, September 4.  
Bois des Vaux has been cleared of the enemy. We are firmly established at Manencourt and Ericourt. Between Moeuvres and Inchy-en-Artois the line runs along the east bank of the Canal. Franco-Americans crossed the Vesle north-west of Frismes, where they gained a footing on Montagne di Perles and also across north of Bezobes. Numerous fires indicate a German withdrawal from the Vesle.

#### The German Withdrawal.

Writing in the afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The Germans are falling back between the Somme and the Oise before the armies of General Debeney and General Humbert. This morning our advanced cavalry was little more than a mile from Guiscard. General Mangin's troops are also advancing and have worked up to the edge of the ravine adjacent to the important Laffaux Plateau. There are numerous signs that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from the Vesle sector, probably to the old fortified line crossing the Aisne from Juvincourt to Rheims. The fires behind the German front on the Vesle are reported to be increasing in number.

#### Guiscard Captured.

London, September 5.  
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the French have captured Guiscard.

#### On the Heels of the Enemy.

London, September 5.  
Reuter's Paris correspondent says Chauny, Jussy and La Fere are safe. The French are still close on the heels of the fleeing enemy.

#### New British Successes.

London, September 5.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Anglo-Welsh troops forced a passage of the Tortille River and the Canal du Nord on a wide front north of Moeuvres. During the early part of the day the enemy held the east bank of the river and canal and endeavored to arrest our advance at this line with artillery and machine-gun fire. Despite the natural strength of the enemy's positions, we advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages of Manencourt and Ericourt. Overcoming obstacles on the canal and river, we substantially progressed on the rising ground eastwards. Further north, English and New Zealand troops took Raysalourt and reached the northern outskirts of Havrincourt Wood, east of the canal. Other English Divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Boursies, beating off counter-attacks.

English troops entered Moeuvres from the north and fighting is still going on among the old Hindenburg Line defences. We have captured further prisoners and material, including two of three German tanks used in an unsuccessful counter-attack on August 31. We progressed at different points on the Lys front.

#### The Advance on Cambrai.

London, September 4.  
Writing on Wednesday afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The British advance towards Cambrai has lulled into a series of patrol fights. The main line of our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The Canadians are on the Nord Canal along practically the whole front, while Britishers south of the Cambrai Road have also reached the canal at many places. Southwards of Moeuvres, the situation is most liquid. There is considerable fighting in this region, chiefly between small bodies of infantry in rearward actions.

Prisoners have been taken from fresh divisions, at least two of which have been brought direct from the shortened Flanders front. There is considerable artillery from the direction of Cambrai, but the resistance is principally from machine-guns. We have taken prisoner many more dismounted cavalry. They state that their Division is now practically wiped out. Among the latest prisoners are men on foot and from an artillery regiment, also from wiring groups. We captured a 10.5 inch gun at Proville. Naval men took three field batteries complete in Quent. The warmest praise is bestowed on the tanks, for the great part they played in the battle, also in routing out machine-gun nests and rounding up prisoners.

#### French Overcome Resistance.

London, September 5.  
A French communique says:—After breaking the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops to-day compelled him to retreat north of the Oise and on the Vesle front. Between the Canal du Nord and the Oise, our advanced elements, following on the heels of the enemy rearguards, advanced beyond Libermont and reached the outskirts of Esmerghellon. We occupied Hospital Wood further east, crossed the Ailette and reached Marizelle, north-east of Manicamp. The enemy left numerous prisoners and guns and a vast quantity of material. The battle continues and the plateau north of Soissons are threatened. On the right flank the enemy returned north of the Vesle. We captured Buoy le Long and Moncel, north of the Aisne. Further to the right, we crossed the Vesle on a front of thirty kilometres and passed Chassemy, Brenelle, Vanberlin, Vauxere and Blancy and gained a footing on the crest north of Basleux.

#### Americans Pursuing the Enemy.

London, September 5.  
An American official message dated the 4th inst. states:—Yielding to the continued pressure of the Allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. We are in close pursuit and have taken Bezobes, Perles, Fismette and Basleux, capturing prisoners and machine-guns, and have reached the line of Vauxere, Blancy, Regnard and Hameau. Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommery, Baroncourt and Conflans.

#### More German Camouflage.

London, September 5.  
The German evening wireless message says:—The enemy felt his way forward to our new line between the Scarpe and the Somme.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

#### Important British Captures.

London, September 4.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Ploegstreet and also Hill 62, south-west of Messines. We have taken prisoner in four days 16,000 men and captured over a hundred guns.

#### The Work of Our Airmen.

London, September 5.  
Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Aeroplanes and balloons co-operated effectively in the advance on the 3rd inst. We dropped twenty-one tons in the day-time and twenty-one tons at night-time. We destroyed nineteen hostile machines and drove down seven uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

#### DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS.

#### Proof of the British Claims.

London, September 5.  
The Admiralty announces that although it is not intended to adopt the practice of giving proof of the official utterances of His Majesty's Ministers, it is thought desirable to give the names of the Commanding Officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate to the world the statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 7, cabled on the same date and denied in the German papers, that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." The statement does not include the officers commanding Austrian submarines, of which a number have been destroyed and does not exhaust the list of German submarines put out of action.

The records show that 116 from the 150 Commanders are dead, twenty-seven are prisoners, six are interned, while one succeeded in returning to Germany after his submarine was sunk. The dead include the Commanders who torpedoed the cross-channel steamer Sussex, the Arabic, the Lusitania and the Belgian Prince. It is recalled that the officer who sank the Belgian Prince barbarously drowned forty of the crew whom he ordered to line up on the submarine's deck. It is disclosed that this submarine was sunk with all hands a fortnight after the outrage. It is further revealed that the submarine which sank the Lusitania was lost on the Danish Coast eighteen months later, but the Commander survived to bring disaster to another submarine which was lost with all hands in September, 1917.

The Admiralty carefully files the names of officers guilty of particularly wanton and despicable outrages, and special endeavours will be made swiftly to terminate their active careers. Five names so noted include the Commander who, among other sinkings specified, torpedoed the Persia and also a Commander "who excels in sinking hospital ships," also the Commander who sank the Falaba and Aquila under circumstances of the utmost brutality.

#### BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

#### The Latest Output Figures.

London, September 5.  
The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during August was 124,675 tons, compared with 141,948 tons in July. The total for the twelve months to August 31 was 1,512,640 tons. Lord Pirrie comments on the reduction being partly attributable to influenza, while plans to increase skilled labour in the yards were frustrated by the events on the Western Front, but he is pleased to say that there is an early probability of a reduction in the present naval programme which will result in the transference of men to merchant work. He is of opinion that the output will improve materially towards the end of the year.

#### FURTHER BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, September 4.  
The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of the 3rd inst. we successfully attacked an aerodrome at Morhange, directly hitting several hangars and blowing up two machines on the ground. All our machines returned. During the night of the 3rd inst. we again heavily bombed the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting more hangars and starting fires, and also attacked an aerodrome at Boulay and blast furnaces at E-oh, directly hitting the furnaces and starting fires at Boulay. All our machines returned. On the morning of the 4th inst. we attacked the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting at least seven hangars. All the bombs burst well. We also attacked aerodromes at Bahl with good results. All our machines returned.

#### AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION IN MEN.

Washington, September 4.  
General March has announced the arrival of General Graves at Vladivostok to take command of the American forces. He says over 1,600,000 American troops had been sent abroad up to August 31.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### SPLENDID BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, Sept. 4.  
The Admiralty states:—Between Aug. 26 and Sept. 1, aeroplanes working with the Navy carried out successful raids on Ostende and Zeebrugge, dropping thirteen tons of bombs with excellent results. Large fires were started and two direct hits were obtained on an anti-aircraft battery. There were many bursts on the docks. We destroyed two machines and drove down another uncontrollable. All the British machines returned. Our aeroplanes maintained constant reconnaissance of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. On the nights of Aug. 25 and 27 with good results. Attacks were directed against the arsenal, docks and War Office, and barracks also. We co-operated with the Fleet and heavily bombed the aerodrome at Ostende. The sea-plane base at Gallipoli Channel. One British machine has not returned.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

#### German Retirement Continues.

London, Sept. 2.  
Reuter learns that the line in Flanders front from Ypres to the sea has been withdrawn. The line runs through the Scarpe and the Somme. The retreat is continuing. Considerable progress has been achieved on the whole 23 mile front from the Scarpe to the Somme. The Drocourt-Queant switch-line is definitely smashed in on a front of six miles. We penetrated from the western edge of Elainde to the western edge of Cagnicourt, thence approaching Queant.

#### Enemy Panic-Stricken.

London, Sept. 3.  
Reuter's correspondent, writing on Tuesday evening from the British Headquarters, says:—The long bitter battle which was expected to develop out of yesterday's attack against the famous switch-line, broke suddenly during the afternoon into a general enemy flight. From the time we carried the switch-system at 7.30 until well after mid-day the resistance stiffened, then died down so suddenly that it was evident that the enemy was withdrawing as hastily as he could. At 10.30 this morning our airmen reported that no Germans could be seen west of Nord Canal-de-Senese, which runs nearly due south from Douai, save a few outposts at places along the bank. Our airmen are having a great time flying a little more than 300 feet. Wherever the enemy is met with he seems to be in a state of semi-panic. The number of machine-guns we have already collected is said to run into thousands. We captured the crews of some heavy howitzers, who had just blown up their guns. They complained that they had scarcely been able to fire at all owing to the want of shells. Comparatively few guns have fallen into our hands, since the enemy early in battle sent his batteries scampering to the rear.

#### Five Days of Fighting.

London, Sept. 3.  
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the afternoon says:—Tanks played an important part in yesterday's French attack, also the airmen. The enemy is naturally defending the plateau tooth and nail. The Prussian Guards delivered five futile counter-attacks leaving the ground littered with their dead. Five days of hard fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne have given good results. The first powerfully organised line across Ternoyny Plateau has been taken and the second line is already being attacked. The French are across the Ailette at several points. The battle has used up several of the enemy's best divisions, who do not match General Mangin's colonials.

#### Germans Short of Artillery Ammunition.

London, Sept. 3.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening says:—So rapidly have our guns got across the entrenched zone that six inch high velocity guns since the early morning have been maintaining a continuous harassing fire on the Marquain crossing of the Cambrai Road, whence all the heavy German transport had to escape. By eleven the old Royal Naval Division had advanced nearly eight miles since yesterday morning and was still going. Northward of the Scarpe our troops have done little more than steadily throw forward the covering flank. Our infantry outran the support guns despite the fact that batteries galloped forward in a way reminiscent of the Long Valley manoeuvres. Enemy gunfire is desultory and is no where formidable. The enemy is evidently desperately short of artillery ammunition on this part of the front.

#### The "Elastic Defence."

London, Sept. 4.  
There is still not the slightest sign of the expected German counter-stroke, which must soon be delivered if General Ludendorff wishes to save the situation. Prisoners speak of a great mysterious army headed by General Mackensen, which is ready to pounce on the Allies, but its whereabouts is unknown. The chief problem of the moment is where the enemy will turn. Experts expect he will attempt to stand on the Brebieres-Moeuvres line, but this will be most uncomfortable as it covers Cambrai and Douai by such a narrow margin that there is no elbowroom left for their defence. It appears that the Germans in their last attempt to save the situation packed 70,000 men on a front of 8,000 yards. The name of the Hindenburg Line has not yet appeared in the German communique, while it has been the chief feature for weeks past. So far there has been no indication of the feeling in Germany, where the Crown Prince's official writers are elaborately explaining the advantages of elastic defence, preparatory to breaking the news of the smash.

#### French Cross the Vesle.

London, Sept. 4.  
A French communique says:—Last evening and during the night we continued to push the enemy east of the Canal du Nord and between the Ailette and the Aisne. We captured Bois-du-Chapitre, north-east of Chevilly, and Bussey, farther south. Our advanced elements, pursuing the enemy, are approaching Crielles. North of the Ailette we carried our lines to the western outskirts of Conchy-le-Chateau and Juvencourt. To the south we advanced east of Leville, reached the outskirts of Clamenny and Braye and penetrated Buby-le-Long. We prisoner over fifteen hundred in this region. On the Vesle front our elements crossed the river at several points.

#### Franco-American Operations.

London, Sept. 4.  
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writes:—The long and stubborn struggle of the past week on Soissonais Plateau has been crowned by a victory, wherein some of the best German Divisions were put out of action by the French and American troops. We are now in possession of the plateau. The enemy incurred the heaviest losses in his endeavour to check our progress, especially the Prussian Guards, whose dead were piled up in five futile counter-attacks. As a result of yesterday's fighting we greatly strengthened our position along the Ailette, and brought the line within a few miles of the line held before the last German advance over the Chemin-de-Dames. What the enemy considered his first line of defence in that region is now entirely in French hands.

#### Continued on Page 2

## COTTON SEED.

### News Wanted in India.

Some days ago, Reuter's telegram contained an extract from the journal *Near East* in which it was stated that two million tons of cotton seed were produced in India annually, of which two hundred thousand tons were used for planting and four hundred thousand tons were exported. It was added that doubtless a large proportion of the remainder was fed to cattle, which was an absurdly wasteful proceeding whilst a considerable residue must be absolutely wasted.

The journal regarded it as a standing reproach to commercial and industrial enterprises in India that a natural source of enormous wealth should be practically neglected. This extract is calculated to give a wrong impression of the real position in regard to cottonseed and contains numerous inaccuracies, which it is desirable to correct. The exact figures in regard to the production of cotton seed in India are not available but an examination of the figures of the output of cleaned cotton and of the percentage it bears to seed, shows that there is reason to believe that an average annual production of 1,800,000 tons of seed is a liberal estimate.

The average exports of seed during the last five years have been 151,595 tons only, the highest figure being 284,327 tons in 1913-14. Cotton seed is regarded as a valuable feeding stuff in this country and the enquiries of the Cotton Committee have shown that in the country it is a waste of at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund for feeding purposes. The Punjab alone imports cotton seed to the value of nearly 50 lakhs per annum.

Whilst it is possibly correct to say that it is wasteful to feed seed direct to cattle instead of in the form of cake, experience has tended to prove that the establishment of a large cotton seed oil industry in this country would not benefit the Indian agriculturist, who could not afford to pay for hydraulic pressed feeding cake the price that can be obtained by exporting it. The result of the establishment of such an industry might then be that the oil would be sold in this country and the cake exported and that the agriculturist would be deprived of a valuable feeding stuff which over large tracts of country can be obtained cheaply from his own land or that of his neighbours.

### Camera Film Shortage.

Amateur photographers are experiencing considerable difficulties in obtaining plates and films for their cameras. Dealers in London especially have been inundated with applications, which they have been unable to fulfil. The shortage is stated to be temporary. One photographic dealer said there has been an exceptional demand this year for films, and this, coupled with the fact that manufacturers were unable to obtain the metal for the cups to the "apocals" has caused the shortage. There are very large supplies of cameras of all kinds in stock, and there is no difficulty in supplying other photographic materials.

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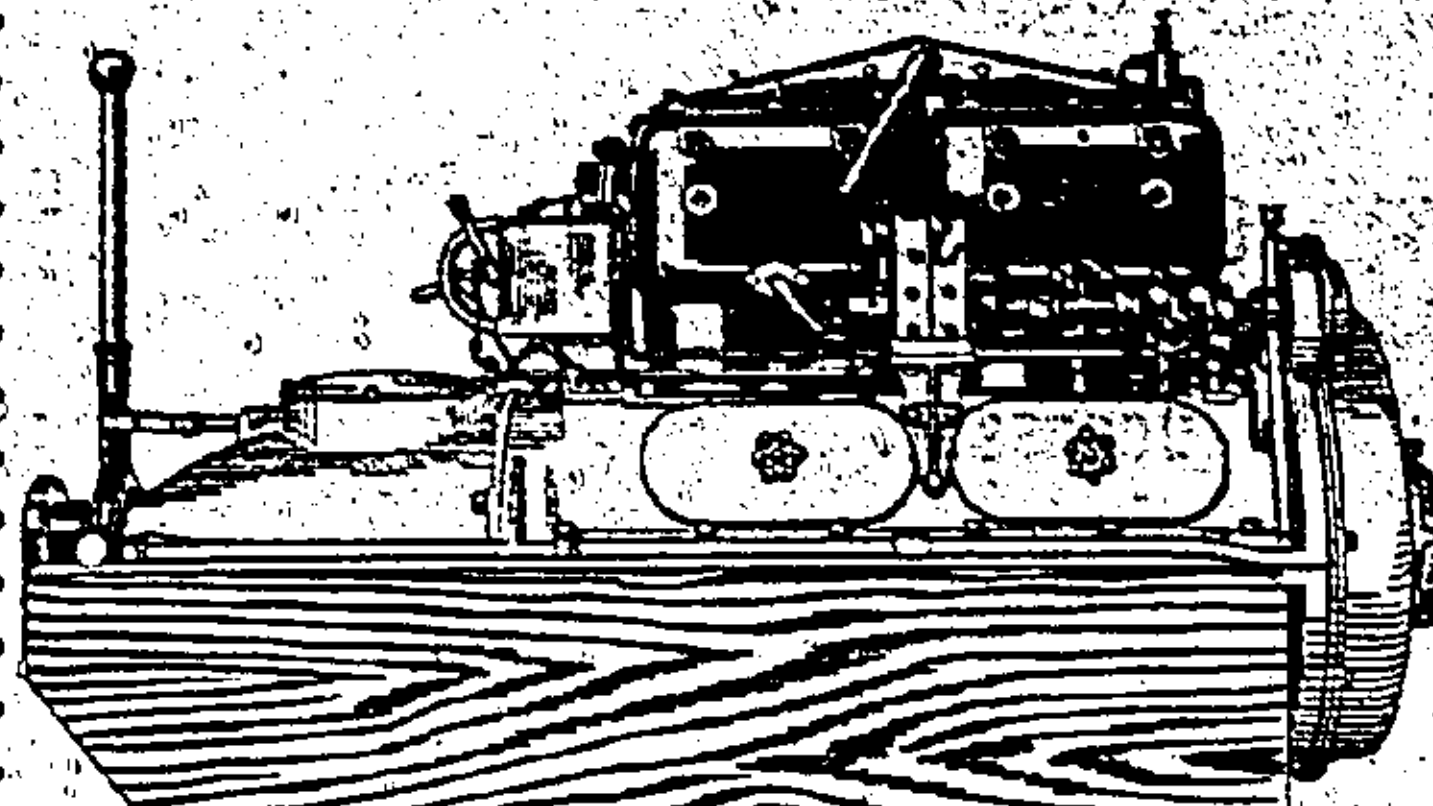
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## R.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

The Young Business Men.  
Sir J. J. Thompson, President of the Royal Society, presided at a luncheon recently to inaugurate the British Photographic Research Association. He pointed out that this was the first example of an industry organizing itself so as to make the application of science to its own purpose a fundamental part of its work. While the older generation of successful business men whom he knew took pride in the good work they had done for the industry in which they were engaged, the younger men seemed to him to be less in earnest. Their view apparently was, "When you've made enough, get out of it. Go into Parliament, play golf, play the fool in any way you like."

## Klett Disaster.

A vivid description of the great explosion at a munitions depot at Sverjinst, near Kiff, on June 6, is given by a special correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. There were some twelve big explosions and innumerable smaller ones, lasting from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon. Shortly before eleven occurred the biggest explosion of all. People standing on the ramparts of Petchersk were hurled to the ground by the pressure of air and by the trembling of the ground. Sverjinst Cathedral collapsed like a house of cards. Houses were blown over or turned upside down. Streets were turned into an impassable, smouldering mass of debris. The correspondent alludes briefly to the rumour that the explosion was due to Bolshevik machinations against the German General Skoropadecki.—Renter.

## Indian Man-Power.

With a view to contributing strength to the Indian Army the European and Anglo Indian Recruitment Committee have just issued a letter to all commercial firms and traders in Bombay asking them to contribute their European employees of military age for service as officers or subordinates in either combat or non-combatant branches. The circular has the immediate object of ascertaining the number of Europeans over 18 and under 41 years of age in civil occupations and dividing them roughly into four classes: (1) men immediately available; (2) men available but with considerable inconvenience; (3) men available in case of extreme urgency; and (4) men not available. Employers are asked to assist confidentially in the task of registration and classification, keeping in mind that in the present crisis it is necessary to apply a rather more stringent test than has hitherto been applied regarding the retention of men in their civil avocation.

## New Eyes for Old.

It is not generally known that St. Dunstan's Hostel is a centre for the skilled treatment of soldiers' damaged eyes as well as a centre for training those blinded in the war. Yet many operations which have the result of restoring sight temporarily lost have been performed there. "Last year fifteen men admitted as practically blind recovered their sight sufficiently to enable them to work," said Dr. Arnold Lawson, the Harley-street specialist, who is also one of the Hostel surgeons, recently "and two of them left the Hostel to continue their old employment, having no further need of our training. A remarkable case quoted by Dr. Lawson was that of a man who was blind and almost stone deaf on admission. After an operation on one eye, his hearing gradually returned, and his sight was sufficiently restored to enable him to go about alone. He is still under treatment at St. Dunstan's Dispensary. "Ophthalmic surgery is now so far advanced," said Dr. Lawson, "that it is possible to cut a new pupil for the eye if the old one has been destroyed. That particular operation has been frequently performed on St. Dunstan's patients. We never regard a case as hopeless if a man has distinguishable light from the new."

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Mandoline  
Guitar  
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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

### THE GERMAN WAR BILL.

While Germany at the moment has good cause for thinking only of the actual military operations, which are daily proving an increasingly bitter experience, the time will come when she will need to look a little closely into her finances. The daily expenditure of the Government and the deficits on the Budget, have during the last two years risen by geometrical progression. What the actual position is in this regard, we do not exactly know, but recently it was stated that the total credits voted were \$6,200,000,000, and the whole of this has certainly been added to the war debt. But the end of the war is not yet, and all these processes tend to accelerate. In the meantime, the Germans appear to have been calculating what they would have to pay if the war ended now, and they got no indemnities.

The calculation which seems to have found most acceptance is one made by Count Preysing in the Bavarian Upper House on February 9. He reckoned on a yearly increase in Imperial expenditure after the war of M.12 milliards (\$690,000,000) over peace time (M.2 milliards), making M.14 milliards (\$700,000,000) a year altogether. He took the Federal and Communal expenditure as doubled, M.56 milliards against M.28 milliards; thus making altogether M.10.6 milliards a year, or \$980,000,000. He said that to meet this, Germany would have to levy 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the national income, or four times the pre-war taxation. (It would obviously be vastly more than this; Customs cannot be quadrupled, so taxes must be more than quadrupled.) One word about Count Preysing's 169 milliards a year. This includes not only interest on ascertained liabilities, like debt, but certain unascertained liabilities of reconstruction. These are legion. Pensions; repayments due to the Communes; amortisation of debt; compensation for war damage to East Prussia and the whole mass of the middle classes; the shipbuilding subsidy; renewal of material for the Army and Navy; revision, badly needed, of the scale of official salaries; reconstruction of the railways; completion of the great schemes of trans-continental canals; the vitally urgent building programme and provision of dwellings for the poor—these are some of the items mentioned by various official speakers. Some are yearly charges; others will necessitate fresh loans, interest and amortisation on which will be yearly charges. How much of these Count Preysing included we do not know; but we do know that preliminary estimates of the money required for such things are almost invariably largely exceeded in practice.

Naturally the biggest item of all was not included in Count Preysing's estimate—the restoration of the countries Germany has ruined. We need not trouble much about the thirst for indemnities. It means that Germany would have to reduce these powers, Britain and America, to such a condition that they were willing to buy Germany out of North France and Belgium. But North France and Belgium are going to do so many things for Germany already. They are to be retained; to be exchanged for the German colonies; to be exchanged for an indemnity in raw materials; to be exchanged for an indemnity in money; to be used to buy off the economic war. The thing is hardly worth discussing. Talk about indemnities may serve to amuse the masses; but nobody in Germany really believes in them. Certainly the Government does not. For it is introducing a law to prevent Germans after the war flying from Germany to escape their financial liabilities; a pretty clear proof that they know that Germany will not be a happy country to live in.

### The Murderers Revealed.

Though we can well understand that there are good reasons why partial silence should be preserved in regard to the destruction of German submarines, many Britishers have long since felt that the authorities at Home might from time to time give out certain information in regard to what has been accomplished in this direction, especially after a sufficient lapse of time making the information of no value to the enemy. Something of this character was done recently when the Prime Minister announced that at least 150 of these German pests had been accounted for. Of course, the statement was denied by the enemy Press, but now it is definitely vouched for by the publication by the Admiralty of the names of the commanders of the destroyed U-boats. Thus we are in one stroke vindicating our own claims and at the same time showing to the world what liars the Germans are. Everyone will be glad to see that the Admiralty carefully files the names of these Commanders who have been guilty of "particularly wanton and despicable outrages," and that special endeavours are made swiftly to terminate their active careers. What those measures are, we are not told, but if the average Britisher had his way these murderers—for that is precisely what they are—would terminate their careers on the end of a stout rope. Even that would be letting these inhuman curs off lightly, but it would certainly prove effective in preventing them from doing further mischief.

### Our Merchant Seamen.

The news that His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services rendered by the Mercantile Marine, and also a special uniform for seamen, will be received with great satisfaction by the gallant officers and men of this useful service. It has long been felt that, having in view the good work done by them, some sort of tangible recognition should be given them, but for some reason or other the granting of these two marks of appreciation has been held over. Apparently the powers that be have at last had the knowledge forced upon them what the Mercantile Marine merited. It is, however, surprising that something of the sort has not been done long ago, for the work which our merchant seamen have performed since the outbreak of war has been beyond all praise, and it is only right and proper that this work should be recognised in a fitting manner. Much of it has been done quietly, and many of the gallant deeds which have been performed will never be known, but others have been done which cannot escape the notice of a grateful public, and it is gratifying to know that they are to be given some tangible recognition testifying to the services which they have rendered.

### The German Way.

German "explanations" of the continued retreat of the Kaiser's borders are too funny for words. A few days ago the German public was let into the secret of a certain valuable point had been lost by a statement to the effect that the place "is now in front of our battle-front," while one of the German communiques which came to hand yesterday told the story of the retreat in these words:—"Between the Scarpe and the Somme, movements which were commenced on the night of September 2 were completed in accordance with plans." That these movements were backward movements is, of course, not mentioned. Now the Crown Prince enters the lists and, after referring to the German "elastic defence," he calmly says that "we do not want to annihilate our enemies, but only to hold our own." The idea of killing the enemy, which is, after all, the chief business of warfare, never occurs to the soft-hearted Crown Prince, of course. As for "holding our own," that is scarcely the moment, so on his own words there are greater disasters coming which no amount of camouflage will hide from the German people introduced in the Assembly.

### DAY BY DAY.

IT IS MORE SECURE TO BE IN A STATE OF SUSPICION THAN IN AUTHORITY.—Thomas a Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the most southerly advance of the Germans towards Paris.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.15/10d.

Returned.  
Among residents who returned to the Colony to-day are to Hon. Mr. Ma I. Messer, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Featherstone, Miss Hastings, Mr. A. Chapman and Mr. R. E. Bellios.

Motor Mishap.  
A Chinese name Chung San-on, 18 years of age, has been sent to hospital suffering from injuries in the leg caused by being knocked down by motor-car No. 144 in Queen's Road Central, near the City Hall.

V. R. C. Meeting.  
The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held last night, being presided over by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. For the first time, we believe, in the history of the Club, the meeting was a private one, the Press not being admitted. We understand, however, that some interesting matters were discussed.

Alleged Misappropriation.  
At the Police Court to-day a charge of misappropriation was preferred against a Chinese clerk employed in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. The defendant, it is alleged, was given \$3,101.08 to convey to the Hongkong Bank, together with the paying-in-book, but instead of proceeding to the bank he went back to his country. Later the accused sent the paying-in-book through the parcel post to the firm and the suspicions of the police were aroused, and the defendant arrested. The case was remanded till next week.

An Assault Case.  
A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning with assaulting another Chinese at the Yumati Theatre. Sgt. Murphy prosecuted. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he went to the theatre on August 26. He was a cobbler. The defendant had a game with him in which the complainant lost seven cents. When the defendant was going away he asked him for the money. He told the defendant to go and have his elbow first and when he came back, witness would pay him. The defendant did not agree to this, so witness told the defendant to wait till his coat was dry so that he might bring it to the pawnshop, and pawn it, so that he could pay him. He did not agree to this and alleged that the complainant had assaulted him. His Worship fined the defendant \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

### CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Protest.  
The M. P.'s who are natives of Chekiang have jointly despatched a telegram to the President and others strongly protesting to the Government for having agreed to export from Chekiang one million piculs of rice to Japan, and thus rendering the price of rice extraordinarily high, causing the poor classes to suffer terribly.

Lung Chai-kwong.  
A rumour prevails here that Lung Chai-kwong has arrived at Amoy.

The Flood Victims.  
Reports from various flooded districts show that although the water has subsided rapidly, homeless and hungry sufferers are scattered in groups along the river banks, hoping to be fed by benevolent societies, many of which have already started to distribute cakes and rice to them.

Street Improvement.  
The inhabitants of the north part of the city (nearly all Manchurians) have agreed to the scheme of enlarging the streets by pulling down part of the houses.

### LETTERS FROM ROBBIE.

To His Nephew in France.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

Dear Allick,  
..... and Janet says I've to thank you very much for the field cap you sent. Man, she likes the two wee buttons on the front. No wonder the Germans are getting fair tired of the war if they're compelled to wear things like that. It's only a woman that can wear a thing that's no comfortable and pretend they like it, and goodness only knows no man, let alone a German, could look his beat in a thing that looks like a cloth collar-box. But mind ye, as a souvenir it's in a class o' its own—that is if it could be framed.....

Aye, nearly half o' the Hongkong Force sailed last week and by this time will be nearer France than they've been for many a long day. But it was a poor turn-out, no so much as a penny whistle to play them off. Aye, it's an awful thing, war. Of course the weather was bad and besides it couldn't be expected that folks with so much work o' Imperial interest on their hands could get off even for an hour. Aye, as I said before, war's an awful business. Man, I've seen some men whose hardest work here was raking in the cornhaws, getting a better send-off from the Chinese themselves.....

Ye will mind fine, no doubt, the Special Constables that was gotten up here when war broke out. Well, just after you went away they made a neat job o' the business and got up a proper Police Reserve. No' speaking o' the rank and file, they've now got guns and revolvers and maxims and officers with silver swords to brighten things up. After that it was only a short step till a brassband and a mounted section was thrown in as a make-weight o' to speak for by two mascots, though we used to call them mascots in my young days. A fine body o' men mind ye and they've been the life o' the place ever since they've been formed. For numbers they knock the old Volunteers into a cocked hat—six hundred strong, 'I'm told, and they've been seventy o' the Regular Police away to the front. That's something in itself. I forgot to mention that they've got their own club where they're got to pay for everything as soon as they drink it. Of course, the Regular Police was a bit sore at first but they soon got over that and they're all as thick as thieves now if the attendance at the Club is to be reckoned on. Well, as I was saying, the other night they gave young Wilks that was a Sergeant o' theirs, and a smart one at that I'm told, a grand set-off to the front with some specyfying and a fat cheque thrown in.

You'll no mind o' Jenkins. Well he's their No. 1 man now, a sharp featured chap and a bariester before he got this job. Well onway he got up and after telling Wilks what a fine chap he was—and rightly too—doesn't he wander from his text and start to rattle the sword a bit and speak about some o' the Portuguese and Defence Corps alsekers no doing their bit for their country and Wanchai, so to speak. I didna see much wrong with the newspaper report myself except that one paper spoke about some policemen gracing the proceedings with their presence which I thought was a bit far-fetched. But man there's been the devil and all to pay with the Portuguese this week, for before you could say knife didn't they start writing to the papers and a' the office typewriters and office stationery in the Colony is being sadly depleted as a consequence. Man, this war's an awful business indeed.

But give Jenkins his due, he's a fine fine chap and well liked by the community excepting maybe the motor car drivers. But maybe he'll withdraw what other folks think he meant when he said what he said. Some folks here think he's after the job o' Superintendent o' Police but to my mind I think the other's too strong a mathematician for him.....

The St. Andrew's Society here have started a War Bond Drawing for two lots o' dollars, half o' it for war charities. The place is fair plastered with bills about it, showing a old Highlander putting a Hun dog out o' misery. It's a fine bill, but man, every time I see you pair old now, blessing away all by himself among the hills I'm right glad I'm no' back in Scotland. If they'd even put a black bottle at his side it wouldn't have looked so lonely like.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

#### PORTUGUESE AND THE POLICE RESERVE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday, your correspondent "Britisher" invites me "to point out any existing large British Sub-Colony." It was not my intention to pursue this correspondence any further. When I first sought the hospitality of the columns of the Press, my purpose was to endeavour to correct any false impression Mr. Jenkin might have created by his original statement. Beyond that I did not seek to create any estrangement between the communities living in harmonious relations together in this Colony. But with a view to furnishing the information desired by "Britisher" I just wish to be allowed to convey to him the fact that there is a very large British "Sub-Colony" in Portuguese East Africa, and in Lourenco Marques, the Capital, there are more than 1,500 Britishers.

Yours etc.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918.

Sir,—With reference to the general subject of the remarks made by Mr. Jenkin at the presentation to Mr. Wilks, it is regrettable that "Britisher's" correspondence in your issue of last evening only serves to add fuel to the fire.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Jenkin has erred, and he would be wise to acknowledge it and thus end the controversy rather than allow "Anti German" and "Britisher" to provoke further disagreeable correspondence.

I cannot refrain from saying that it is most unbecoming of "Britisher" to ridicule my compatriots who have joined in the Great Struggle, a ridicule which calls for a reply that is as disagreeable to receive as it is repugnant to make, that though they are so few as can be counted on finger-tips of one hand, all honour is due to them, for they are all without exception only loyal and valiant volunteers. We, Portuguese, are all peace-lovers and hard workers and we are very sensitive, indeed, of the slightest act of kindness shown to us, but we will never bear our brow when abused.

Yours etc.

J. M. G.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. H.K.T.]

#### Successful Chinese Student.

Kang Wang, the first Chinese at West Point since the graduation of two of his countrymen many years ago, was graduated twelfth highest in the 1919 class of 137 members whose commencement has recently been held a year ahead of time. Mr. Wang is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1915, and has made a record in both Princeton and West Point as a good student and a popular one. His appointment to West Point was made possible by special Act of Congress in 1913, which provided for the entrance of two Chinese. Mr. L. S. Dzu was chosen last year for the other appointment. This is the second time that Congress has extended the courtesy of West Point appointments to Chinese.

With the present necessity for saving coal and gas some attention might be given to the theory put forward some twenty years ago by Dr. Bawickovsky for cooking meat—by cold. Precisely the same chemical and physical changes can be accomplished as takes place in cooking, he maintained, by exposing animal flesh to extreme cold. He applied his method to the preservation of meat, first by freezing them to a temperature of 25 degrees below zero and then making them thermodynamically "hot" by exposing them to a temperature of 25 degrees above zero. He said that this method would save a great deal of fuel and gas.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

He was on munitions and his weak's voice, a few yards were in his pocket. Finding a hammer, he saw some "bombs" as he described them—having a paragraph. Well, if they could buy it, he could too! And so Thomas took some home (it was late when he got there), and putting the parcel on the slopstone went to bed. Now it was his wife's custom to take him a cup of tea up on Sunday morning. But this time she was a bit late, and he, rather drier than usual, called out, "Mary, arta bringing me any tea this mornin'?" "All right! I'll bring it directly," came the reply. But time went on and no tea. So Thomas called out again. After a strained ten minutes a distressed female, perspiring freely from every visible pore, with fussy hands, and arms as black as a tinker, bounced the "cup o' tea" on to the chair beside the bed, with "There's th tea, and if th's brings whoam any more of you chips ther'l hav to get up and make th's fire therself!" So much for his asparagus.

The dramatic Canadian Order in Council by which all physically fit unmarried men of a certain age were taken for the army, no matter what their claims to exemption, has been upheld by the Supreme Court, says the New York Evening Post. Had the decision been against the constitutionality of an amendment of the draft act by Order in Council, a parliamentary session would hardly have been avoidable. The judgment shows how much flexibility the Canadian Constitution derives from the British, to which by the North American Act it must always be "similar in principle." Of special interest are the arguments by which the Government renewed its defence of the expediency of the order. Some 40,000 men, in camp of some overseas, would have been affected by an adverse decision; and there was published a cable from the Canadian authorities in England declaring it is "most essential reinforcements should reach England at earliest possible moment." Up to July 1 more than 32,500 men had been enrolled under the draft act, and it is hoped to reach the limit of 100,000 soon. The Alberta Court had decided against the power of the Council to amend the act, and two Dominion judges dissented from the majority opinion.

The Kinema is easily first in favour with the American soldiers amongst the many forms of camp amusement. The authorities recognise this generously enough, and the "recreation boards" have appointed a staff of well-known cinema producers to visit France with the object of directing a kinematograph service which will conform to the requirements of the men. Artists and dramatic critics have also been enlisted in this movement—so seriously is it taken. In the training camps of America some eight million feet of kinema films are exhibited every week. The work has only just been introduced into France, but already 1,500,000 feet of films have been on view in the various Y.M.C.A. huts, and between 75,000 and 100,000 feet of new pictures are crossing the waters every week. The censor of the service is a woman—Mrs. Edith Dunham Foster, editor of one of the big kinema companies. She passes judgment upon all the myriads of feet of films, and she has just told a press representative that she hardly expects to sleep or to eat with any thoroughness till the war is over. We can well believe it.

With the present necessity for saving coal and gas some attention might be given to the theory put forward some twenty years ago by Dr. Bawickovsky for cooking meat—by cold. Precisely the same chemical and physical changes can be accomplished as takes place in cooking, he maintained, by exposing animal flesh to extreme cold. He applied his method to the preservation of meat, first by freezing them to a temperature of 25 degrees below zero and then making them thermodynamically "hot" by exposing them to a temperature of 25 degrees above zero. He said that this method would save a great deal of fuel and gas.



## TROUBLESOME CHAIR COOLIES.

## A Batch of Police Prosecutions.

The bearers of three chairs were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. E. Wood, with refusing to accept Staff Inspector McEwen, H.K.P. (R.) as a fare. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

Staff Inspector McEwen said that on the day in question he was in the Ice Co.'s premises and as he wished to go to the Bacteriological Institute in a chair, as it was raining heavily, he told his interpreter to go out and fetch a chair. The interpreter came back and said that although there were five chairs, none of them answered him. The Inspector then went out, and as they saw him they ran away. He took down the numbers and had them summoned.

His Worship fined each bearer \$5 in two of the cases, but that of chair No. 628 was remanded till next Friday, so as to enable Inspector Garrod to make investigations.

Two chair coolies were summoned for rushing at passengers at the foot of Wyndham Street. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

Major W. P. Hammond, in giving evidence, said that he was in Wyndham Street on the date in question, together with his wife. He had engaged two chairs. His wife had gone into the first chair, and he was just going to get into the second chair, when someone behind him called out for a chair. The coolies picked up the chair, ran past him and nearly sent his chair "flying." He called out to an Indian constable and asked him to report the matter. Another chair came up and took witness, as they seemed anxious to take him as a fare.

His Worship fined each coolie \$3.

The drivers and bearers of twenty-seven other vehicles were fined various sums ranging between \$3 and \$6 for rushing at passengers soliciting fares and being improperly dressed whilst playing for hire.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted in all of the above cases.

## THE COTTON REEL CASES.

## Defendants Held to Have Acted Innocently.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the cases against three Chinese firms of false trade descriptions in regard to cotton reels were disposed of. The defendants were Ko Sam Ming, 182, Queen's Road Central, represented by Mr. M. K. Lo; Kwong Hang Yick, 338, Queen's Road Central, represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida; and Messrs. The Sun Co., represented by Mr. Davidson. For the prosecution Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, was also present.

Mr. Wolfe, in giving his decision, said he was satisfied that a false trade description had been applied in all cases, and having gone fully into the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor he had come to the definite conclusion that he should discharge the defendants. He was satisfied that the defendants may not have complied with section A of sub section 2, yet he had no doubt they had acted innocently. In the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor, except in one, the defendants had themselves done something to the goods, therefore committing an offence, but this was not so in these, where the defendants were only dealers. He (the Magistrate) made it clear that the defendants would not in future sell cotton reels under the same conditions. In future no other persons could bring forward the plea that they had acted innocently, as the present cases had been widely reported. Mr. Wolfe further told the solicitors for the defence that the cotton reels would be returned to them and he asked them to warn their clients not to do the same thing in future.

Contractor Fined. A contractor was fined \$25 for renovating a house on Yau Yau Lane without the permission of the Building Authority. Mr. O. S. R. prosecuted on behalf of the P.W.D. The same contractor was fined a week ago.

## HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

## Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength. No. 348 Sapper M. Walters, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Transfer. No. 985 Gunner W. A. Webb is transferred to "D" Company, dated 3.9.18.

Leave. Corporal T. Neave, "D" Coy., is granted 6 weeks' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 8th September, 1918. Spr. E. A. Besumont, Engineer Company, is granted 8 weeks' leave, from 11.9.18.

Ammunition. Ammunition on payment will be issued in charges. Both charges and empty cases must be returned to the Quartermaster when the ammunition is expended.

Annual Musketry Course. N.C.O.s and men over 50 years of age who elect to fire one special course for men over 50 will not fire with the remainder of their unit. Special days will be allotted to them.

Artillery orders. Order for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:—

Tuesday, 10th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy., New Layers' Class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy., Fall drill.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy., New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 13th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy., Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy., New Layers' Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

8th to 15th Sept.—E. L. Manning Nightly—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 8.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty:—Belchers, Lieut. Hall, Lyseman, 2nd Lieut. Timplen, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (II) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeant Overden and Parsons, R. E. and Sergeant Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyseman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeant Barclay and White, R. E. and Sergeant Williams, H.K.D.C.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state:—

Saturday, 7th September.—Judging Distance. Platoons will parade as follows:—Fall in, ready to march off, at 200 yards Firing Point, King's Park Range. 2.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon. 3.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, half M. Gun Coy., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section. 4.00 p.m. No. 1 Platoon. 4.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon. Dress, Drill order. Casuale, i.e. men who have to attend this parade as well as that on 14th September owing to their absence from the Judging Distance Parade, may parade with the Platoon most convenient for them.

"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 9th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 11th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 18. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 13th September.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

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## ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

## Queen Mary's Thanks to Hongkong.

The following letter has been received by Lady May:—Buckingham Palace, 17th July, 1918.

Dear Lady May,

With reference to your telegram of the 25th June, the Queen desires me to-day that she has received from the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation a Cheque for \$1,025, being the gift of three hundred and fifty-one women of Hongkong to Her Majesty on the occasion of their Majesties' Silver Wedding.

The Queen is deeply touched by the kind thought which has prompted this present, and Her Majesty will be glad if, in conveying to the donors her warm thanks for their generosity, you will assure them how highly she appreciates this token of their loyalty and devotion.

The Queen will be pleased to appropriate this money to some deserving Charities in which she takes a special interest.

I am, Yours Sincerely, EDWARD WALLINGTON.

## "B" COMPANY.

Saturday, 14th September.—Judging Distance.—Parade at the Blind Home for Girls on the Kowloon City Road, ready to march off, at the following times:—2.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon. 3.30 p.m. Hall M. Gun Coy., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section. 4.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon. 5.00 p.m. No. 6 Platoon. 5.45 p.m. No. 7 Platoon.

After the parade men will be dismissed in the vicinity of the Steam Laundry.

Tuesday, 10th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless Tests have been completed). 5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Wednesday, 11th Sept.—6.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 10th Sept.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 Guns at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 9th Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 9th Sept.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order (Rifles, belt, side-arms and pouches).

RECRUITS.

Monday, 9th and Friday, 13th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeant Osberry (Monday) and Edmunds (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 10th September, No. 2 Platoon; 14th September, No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Sec., and Sig. Sec.; 18th September, No. 4 Platoon; 22nd September, No. 5 Platoon; Orderly Officer for week ending 8th Sept., Lieut. Kennett; for week ending 15th Sept., Lieut. Bess.

Next for duty, Lieut. Branch.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 3rd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Leave.—Cadet S. Treman is granted leave from 11.9.18. until the 31st October.

Strength.—Joined Cadet O.M. Cropley and posted to No. 3 Section.

Parades.—Wednesday, 11th Sept. 5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blakes Pier.

Saturday, 14th Sept.—1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Blakes Pier.

Despite the attempt made yesterday by an evening paper to laugh the story down as a fake, it is again stated that, since the

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product

## FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it

## FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

## "ARROW"

COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL.

WEAR WELL.

AND ARE

WELL MADE

TRADE MARK  
ARROW  
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

There are

## 15 EXCITING EPISODES

in the great

new serial picture

## THE HIDDEN HAND

Episodes one and two

will be shown on

SEPTEMBER 12th.

## STEAMER FOR HIDDEN GUNS SEARCHED.

Customs Men and Firearms Plot.

The Manila Daily Bulletin of August 21, states:—

Another search, the second made by customs secret service men aboard the Spanish steamer Armas, lying in Manila Bay, was the only known development yesterday in the plot to smuggle firearms into the city which was

nipped in the bud on Tuesday, when detectives Watson and Sullivan of the city secret service, arrested Joaquin Bazo, the alleged ringleader of the smuggling gang.

The first search of the Armas was instituted, on August 9th, when customs men confiscated several hundred pesos worth of goods which were not included in the steamer's store list. These goods are now being held at the customs house pending an investigation by the secretary of protests and appeals of the bureau of customs.

At that time the customs men searched with great care for a large number of unlicensed revolvers which, according to information they had previously received, members of the crew had purchased in Barcelona.

It was also learned from customs secret service officials yesterday that at the time of the first ransacking of the steamer, the men threw overboard many of the weapons in their possession.

Despite the attempt made yesterday by an evening paper to laugh the story down as a fake, it is again stated that, since the

## TO STOP ADVERTISING IS TO SHOW

## THE WHITE FLAG

Advertising is Ammunition

and the Big Gun is the

DOLLAR DIRECTORY.



Let fresh air in!

That's the secret of Summer Comfort. Warm sticky days don't bother when there is air getting underneath to help soft fabrics absorb perspiration.

You'll like the feel of our soft absorbent underwear, and the comfort ensured by the full easy-fitting cut of the garments.

Prices according to the quality of material at

## MACKINTOSH

400, LTD.  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,  
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd  
TELEPHONE 346

SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

COLLARS. 3.75 per dozen. STOCKED IN 1 1/4", 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 2", 2 1/4" DEEP. AND IN QUARTER SIZES. VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

## DRESS COLLARS

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

## SOFT COLLARS

(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES)

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MFGERISED CLOTHS.

## JUST ARRIVED

The Latest BIG HITS

FOR PIANO.

OVER THERE ... BRING BACK MY DADDY TO ME ... MOTHER DIXIE & YOU ... PAY DAY ... YANKEE MILITARY BALL ...

FOX TROTS. ONE STEPS. ETC. ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

## THE LEADING BRAND

OF

HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT

ON THE MARKET

T. B. HALL & CO. LTD.



TRADE MARK

THIS FAMOUS BRAND

OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS

AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY

AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Key West	12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

\* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.  
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage fares, rates and conditions of service, apply to  
P. O. SUTHERLAND,  
General Agent, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,  
Phone 752.For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to  
J. M. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"  
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:

"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.
"ECUADOR"	Nov. 6th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. There are intercomparable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
Apply to—  
Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Iyo Maru" T. 12,300	SATUR. 7th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	"Kilano Maru" T. 15,930	TUES. 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	SAT. 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Nagato Maru" T. 9,000	TUESDAY. 17th Sept.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.  
MELBOURNE  
NEW YORK  
BOMBAY  
CALCUTTA

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 5,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:  
"Fushimi Maru" WED. 11th Sept., at daylight.  
"Kashima Maru" THURS. 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila destination. 2 Omitting Shanghai and Kobe. 3 Omitting Manila destination.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	22nd Oct.
KORYO MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SHIRIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANTO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
KING'S BUILDINGS,  
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.  
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

## ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

October 21st. September 7th, at 1 p.m.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

## JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

## UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.

or to HEISS &amp; Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Paoing	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th Sept. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Hulchow	13th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong Sept. 4, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tiomanas	Java	14th Sept.	20th Sept.	Saigon
Tikini	Amoy	22nd Sept.	28th Sept.	Java
Tiliwong	Kobe & Moji	23rd Sept.	29th Sept.	Macassar
Timanook	Chingwantao	24th Sept.	30th Sept.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. [15]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occurring 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haifan ... A. E. Hodgins ... SUN. 15th Sept. at 11 a.m.

## FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Sun. 8th Sept. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri. 13th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Sat. 14th Sept. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present is monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Fochow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space accommodation for passengers.

Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad D'Ang. TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

## Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

## BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

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General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

## SHIPPING-NEWS.

**Large Dock Leased.**  
One of the leading shipbuilding firms on the Clyde has made an offer to the Greenock Harbour Board for the lease of the Greenock Graving Dock for a period of ten years, and the offer has been accepted, subject to the Trustees having power to grant the lease. It is gratifying to know that private venture has seen fit to make use of this, the most important dry dock in Greenock, which for many years has been used only by the various shipbuilders and engineers in the district, none of which have utilised it to its fullest extent. The revenue from the lease of the dock will be much in excess to the Trust of the earning heretofore.

**Proposed Rise in Freight Tariff.**

There exists a rather wide difference in the freight rates between liners and optional steamers, and extra steamers on the N. Y. K. Calcutta line, as on the other services. Accordingly, complaints are heard from such exporters as ship their goods on board an extra steamer. The N. Y. K. taking the above-mentioned fact into consideration, has decided to raise the freight on general merchandise to Y60 per ton alike by liners, optionals, and extras with a rebate of 10 percent, after consultation with the British-India and the India-China Freight Conferences. The revised tariff is to be operative from November 1st. The prevailing freights, by the way, are quoted at Y46 both by liners and optionals and at Y53 by extras.

**Harvest for Underwriters.**

A London correspondent says underwriters are reaping a golden harvest, but how long some of the younger concerns will last is a question which is exercising the minds of the older professionals. I hear of the success attending the up-to-date methods of a prominent marine insurance manager, whose ideas do not altogether bow to convention and etiquette, but nevertheless bring to his shareholders "fat dividends." So busy has the underwriting room been kept that recently the directors vacated the board room, which was converted into a sort of ante-room for the waiting brokers. The chairs were requisitioned for the other officers, and the directors continued the board meeting all seated on the tables and desks, the chairman conducting the proceedings from the dignified seat he found on the "club fender."

**Looking Ahead.**

Bearing upon indications which have been given from time to time, of the intention of British shipowning lines to prepare for eventualities in competition after the war, the London correspondent of a contemporary cites the Cunard Line. He says that apart from the huge building, which is to be erected for the company at New York, plans are fructifying for similar large offices as San Francisco and Vancouver to deal with Pacific services. Furthermore, he avers that other enterprises are contemplated in Wellington (New Zealand) and in Australia. From which facts he forms the opinion that the energetic and far-seeing directors and managers of the Cunard Steamship Company contemplate vast expansions of their services. In this connection it is of interest to recall the fact that Messrs. Furness, Withy, and Co., Ltd. have also put up a palatial series of offices in New York, known as "Furness House."

**Norway Getting Ready.**

Norway, which has been very badly hit by the war in the matter of her Mercantile Marine, is obviously not going to stand still, and some very interesting reports are current in shipping circles as to the operations of Norwegian interests in the United States. Negotiations have been in progress for some time past for the acquisition of a large tract of land in New Jersey, where it is proposed to lay out one of the largest shipyards in the world for the purpose of building merchant tonnage for Norway. As the demands on the steel supplies of America at the present time are very heavy, it is doubtful whether any progress can be made while the war lasts, but the new departure, in view of the offering for sale of some of the Norwegian contracts placed with British yards, is very interesting and points to the United States becoming a very large shipbuilding nation in the future. The schemes are somewhat novel, but not novel by any means in the shipping world.







# ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE

### The Situation at Leno

The indiscipline of German troops in Estonia has just become manifest at Fellin, where hundreds of soldiers huilted a red flag. Officers were powerless to re-establish order. At Haarl 200 German soldiers and sailors manifested in the

illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold at medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents the six-tablet tin. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 120 N. 2nd St., Montreal, Que., is the Canadian agent.

Peccolissime of an interesting nature are revealed in the foot-  
wear of some of our Allies. For  
instance, the boot we make for  
the French Army is so soft and  
light, and as flexible almost as  
lady's glove—that it is consid-  
ered by the French as the most  
the upper part of the boot is thick  
and heavy, but not strong enough  
they are very good.

[illegible]

powers displayed by the Indian and Chinese labourers with the troops in France. They are the first to detect the weakness of a hostile aeroplane and to follow up the attack by a series of machine-guns as a means of self-protection. In this way the air-planes are held at bay and the ground troops are enabled to advance. The ground troops are quick to detect the weakness of a hostile aeroplane and to follow up the attack by a series of machine-guns as a means of self-protection. In this way the air-planes are held at bay and the ground troops are enabled to advance.

**HOANGKING, September 5, 1941**  
**A Tea Prohibition.**  
 The Hongkong Tea Office has issued the following notice to the tea industry:

"The Government has decided to prohibit the export of tea from Hongkong to Japan and to the Japanese Colonies."



## MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Prime Cut	"	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	24
Roast—Shiu	"	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	"	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	"	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	30
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	26
Bullock's Brains—No	"	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do.—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	13
Heart—Ngau Sum	"	20
Bump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	10
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	20
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
Liver—Ngau Kon	"	6
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	31.00
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	10
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai	lb.	28
Leg—Young Pei	"	28
Shoulder—Young Shau	"	29
Saddle—Young On Yuk	"	4
Pigs Chitlings—Chu Chong	"	14
Brains—Chu No	"	20
Feet—Chu Keuk	"	18
Heart—Chu Sam	"	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	"	10
Liver—Chu Kon	"	24
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwai	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	"	28
Loins—	"	21
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	65
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	each	9
Heart—Young Sam	"	13
Kidneys—Young Yiu	"	13
Liver—Young Kon	"	20
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	26
Suet—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	"	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1	20

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	26
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	18
Carp—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	14
Codfish—Moo Yu	"	16
Crabs—Hoi	"	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	10
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	"	14
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	18
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	13
do.—Yellow—Wong Sin	"	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	36
Garoupe—Shak Pan	"	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	14
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	"	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	28
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	32
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	34
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	15
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kwa	"	14
Roach—Chun Yu	"	32
Salmon—Ma Yau	"	8
Shark—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	25
Shrimps—Ha	"	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	18
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kouki Yu	"	80

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
do.—Chefoo—Tis Chun Ping Kho	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	"	5
do.—(brides)—San Shing Chiu	"	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Kong Lat	"	11
Carambola—Young To	"	11
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	"	15.28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	7
Lichies Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
do.—Fresh	"	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	10
do.—Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	"	10
do.—(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts—Ye Shing	"	10
Pistachios, large—Hung Tai	"	12

## 食肉

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	"	4
Beans, (French), Matsuo—Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	4
do.—(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	4
do.—Sprout—Nga Teoi	"	4
do.—Long—Tan Kok	"	4
Beet Root—Hung Teoi Tan	"	4
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	4
Brimjale, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	"	4
do.—Red—Hung Ke	"	4
do.—Shanghai—Ye Teoi	"	4
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Teoi	"	4
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	4
Carrots—Kam Shun	"	4
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Teoi	"	4
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	"	4
do.—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	4
do.—Green—Ching Lat Chiu	"	4
Carry Stuff, English—Ka Li Cha Liu	"	4
Cumbers—Ching Kwa	"	4
Garlic—San Tau	"	4
Ginger, young—Sun Tee Keung	"	4
do.—old—Lo Keung	"	4
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	4
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	"	4
Lettuce—Young Shang Teoi	"	4
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	"	4
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	4
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tao Ku	"	4
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-shan Hong Kwa	"	4
Okraes	"	4
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	"	4
do.—Green—Shang Chong	"	4
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	"	4
Parsley—Kun Teoi	"	4
Green Peas—Ching Tau	"	4
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	"	4
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	4
do.—Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	"	4
do.—American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	4
do.—Fochow—Fochow Shu Tsai	"	4
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	4
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsei	"	4
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tsi Wong	"	4
Sage—Tse So	"	4
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	"	4
Spinach—Yin Teoi	"	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	"	4
Taro—Wu Tan	"	4
Turip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
do.—English—Young Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"	4
do.—(American)—Kam-shan Jhit Kwa	"	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Teoi	"	4
Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	4
Yams—Ts Shu	"	4
do.—English—Young Kan Choi	"	4
do.—Tau	"	4
Plantain—Tai Chin	"	4
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	4
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	"	4
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	"	4
Walnuts—Hop To	"	4
Green—Sang Hop Tso	"	4
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	"	4

## 海鮮

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	"	30
do.—Large	"	38
Ducks—Ap	"	24
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
do.—(fresh)	"	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	"	35
do.—Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	36
do.—Nga	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
do.—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Snake—Sha Tsui	lb.	60
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	"	50
do.—Hen—Ma	"	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	50
Quail—Om Chun	"	50
Partridges—Che Ku	"	50

## 菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
do.—Chefoo—Tis Chun Ping Kho	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	"	5
do.—(brides)—San Shing Chiu	"	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Kong Lat	"	11
Carambola—Young To	"	11
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	"	15.28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	7
Lichies Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
do.—Fresh	"	28
Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	10
do.—Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoo Lay	"	10
do.—(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts—Ye Shing	"	10
Pistachios, large—Hung Tai	"	12

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

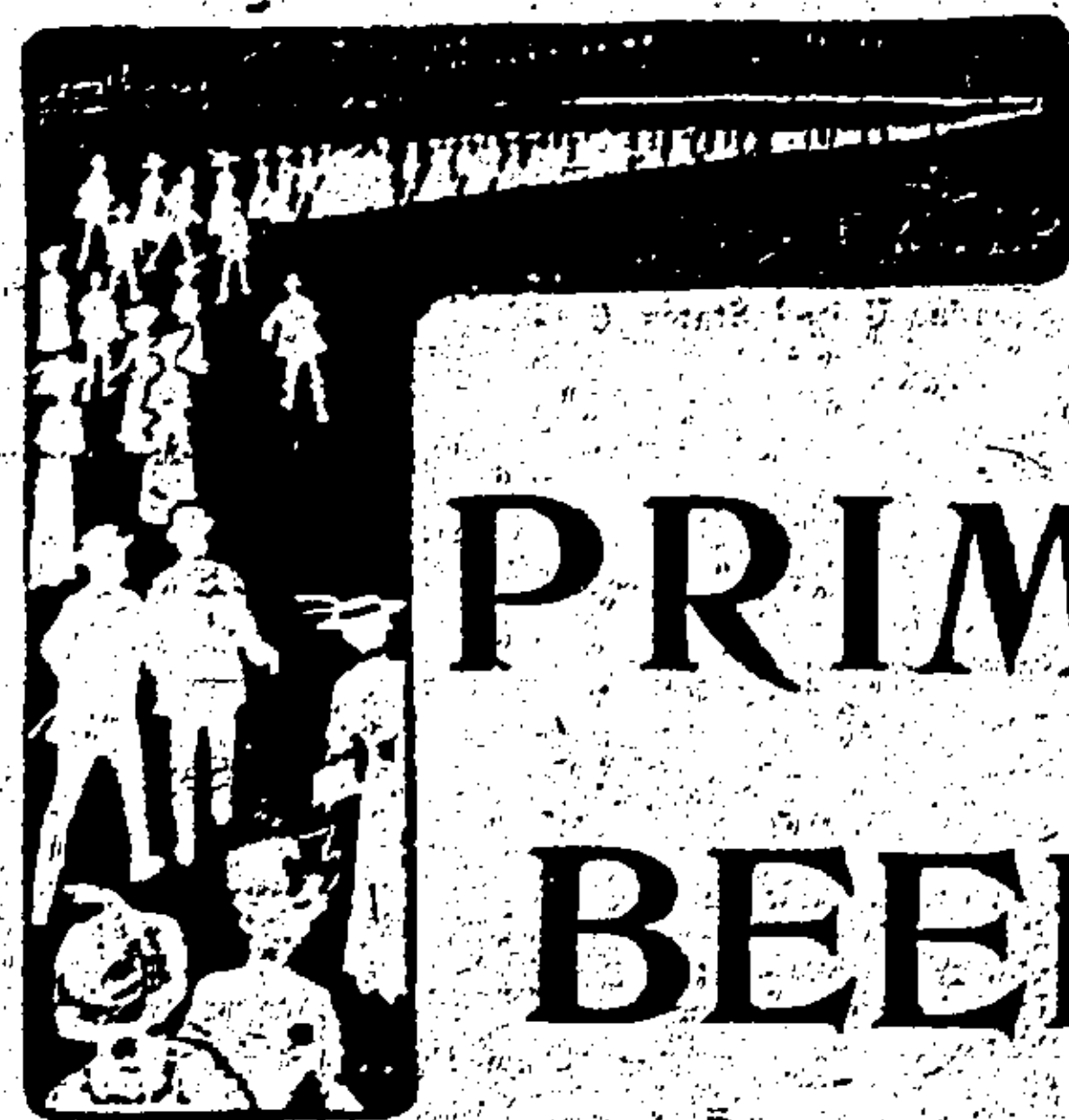
Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	"	4
Beans, (French), Matsuo—Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	4
do.—(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	4
do.—Sprout—Nga Teoi	"	4
do.—Long—Tan Kok	"	4
Beet Root—Hung Teoi Tan	"	4
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	4
Brimjale, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	"	4
do.—Red—Hung Ke	"	4
do.—Shanghai—Ye Teoi	"	4
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Teoi	"	4
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	4
Carrots—Kam Shun	"	4
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Teoi	"	4
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	"	4
do.—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	4
do.—Green—Ching Lat Chiu	"	4
Carry Stuff, English—Ka Li Cha Liu	"	4
Cumbers—Ching Kwa	"	4
Garlic—San Tau	"	4
Ginger, young—Sun Tee Keung	"	4
do.—old—Lo Keung	"	4
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	4
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	"	4
Lettuce—Young Shang Teoi	"	4
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	"	4
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	4
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tao Ku	"	4
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-shan Hong Kwa	"	4
Okraes	"	4
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	"	4
do.—Green—Shang Chong	"	4
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	"	4
Parsley—Kun Teoi	"	4
Green Peas—Ching Tau	"	4
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	"	4
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	4
do.—Japanese—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	"	4
do.—American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	4
do.—Fochow—Fochow Shu Tsai	"	4
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	4
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsei	"	4
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tsi Wong	"	4
Sage—Tse So	"	4
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	"	4
Spinach—Yin Teoi	"	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	"	4
Taro—Wu Tan	"	4
Turip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
do.—English—Young Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"	4
do.—(American)—Kam-shan Jhit Kwa	"	4
Water Cress—Sai Young Teoi	"	4
Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	4
Yams—Ts Shu	"	4
do.—English—Young Kan Choi	"	4
do.—Tau	"	4
Plantain—Tai Chin	"	4
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	4
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	"	4
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	"	4
Walnuts—Hop To	"	4
Green—Sang Hop Tso	"	4
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	"	4

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	"	30
do.—Large	"	38
Ducks—Ap	"	24
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
do.—(fresh)	"	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	"	35
do.—Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	36
do.—Nga	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
do.—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Snake—Sha Tsui	lb.	60
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	"	50
do.—Hen—Ma	"	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	50
Quail—Om Chun	"	50
Partridges—Che Ku	"	50

## 口生

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	"	30
do.—Large	"	38
Ducks—Ap	"	24
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
do.—(fresh)	"	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	"	35
do.—Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	36
do.—Nga	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
do.—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Snake—Sha Tsui	lb.	60
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	"	50
do.—Hen—Ma	"	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	50
Quail—Om Chun	"	50
Partridges—Che Ku	"	50

VISITING  
THE HOME OF

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.  
**H. RUTTONJEE & SON.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

**Canadian Trade Expansion.**  
The trade returns for the fiscal year just ended, as issued by the Census and Statistics Office at Ottawa show that the volume of external trade of Canada is now greater than at any previous period in the history of the Dominion. The total trade of Canada—imports for consumption and exports of Canadian produce—amounted \$500,509,927 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, while the value for similar trade for the fiscal year just prior to the war amounted to \$210,009,116, showing an increase from 1914 to 1918 of \$290,500,810. From 1914 to 1918 the exports of the mine increased from \$11,807,811 to \$14,752,190; the fisheries from \$4,124,712 to \$6,520,430; animals and their produce from \$10,668,624 to \$34,543,616; agricultural products from \$39,644,006 to \$113,542,717; manufactured goods from \$11,483,690 to \$127,380,103. During the fiscal year 1918 the Customs revenue amounted to \$32,317,693; in 1914 the Customs revenue amounted to \$21,436,115, showing an increase of \$10,881,577.

**Lead and Tin.**  
Stocks of lead in Japan are scarce, and no large purchases for delivery before the end of this year are now possible. Advances from the United States and Australia say that stocks there are also scarce, while there is an additional difficulty in the case of shipments from Australia in the shape of pressure on tonnage owing to the shipment of wool to Japan. In the circumstances it is thought that the domestic market will undergo a further advance. Owing to prohibition of exports from Singapore and greatly reduced imports from Hongkong, the tin market in Japan is firm, but not so firm as in the Hongkong market. Latest telegraphic quotations from Hongkong give ¥250 for first quality, the price having risen owing to a great diminution of arrivals on the Hongkong market. This price is about ¥15 higher than the quotations in this country. The reason why the domestic market is comparatively weak is due to the fact that there are still stocks which were imported when the prices at Singapore and Hongkong were lower. In view of the greatly reduced imports, however, it is believed that the domestic stock will steadily decrease, and a jump in price is consequently expected.

## EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T Demand	3/6 3/4
30 d/s	3/7 1/16
60 d/s	3/7 3/16
4 m/s	3/7 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	153 1/4
T/T Japan	156
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	85
co & New York	171 1/4
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	481
Demand, Paris	481 1/4

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/8 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/8 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/8 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/8 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	86 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	498 1/4
6 m/s. France	503 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	85 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	171
Demand, Singapore	153 1/4
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
Sovereign	5.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43 1/2
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT FEB \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts. 1/2	par.
" 10 "	"
" 5 "	1 1/2 prem.
Canton "	5 1/2 dis.

## BANKS

**SANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.**



THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos  
and  
Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onSATURDAY, the 7th Septem-  
ber, 1918,commencing at 11 a.m.  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell  
Street,  
(Just arrived)5 cases Australian Hams to  
be sold in small lots.Terms—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commen-  
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales  
Room, Duddell Street.TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.  
Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"  
Stroke 36"Two BOILERS (built about  
1911) 18" x 0"

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam  
winches, cables and anchors etc.N.B. The above have been  
salved from the s.s. Hongkong  
and will be conveyed to Hong-  
kong at an early date. There  
will be no restrictions as to  
export from Hongkong.For further particulars and  
permit to view—Apply to—  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE is hereby given that  
an Extraordinary General  
Meeting of The China-Borneo  
Company, Limited, will be held  
at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb,  
Livingston and Company, St.  
George's Building, Victoria,  
Hongkong, the registered office  
of the above named Company on  
Friday, the 13th day of Septem-  
ber, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the  
forenoon, when the subjoined  
Resolutions will be proposed as  
Extraordinary Resolutions, viz—(1) To consider, and if thought  
fit, to pass an Extra-  
ordinary Resolution to the  
effect—That the new  
Articles already approved by  
this Meeting and for the  
purpose of identification  
thereof subscribed by the  
Chairman thereof, be and  
the same are hereby ac-  
cepted, and that subp-  
Articles be and they are  
hereby adopted as the  
Articles of the Company to  
the exclusion of all the  
existing Articles thereof.(2) To consider, and if thought  
fit, to pass an Extra-  
ordinary Resolution to the  
effect—That the new  
Articles already approved by  
this Meeting and for the  
purpose of identification  
thereof subscribed by the  
Chairman thereof, be and  
the same are hereby ac-  
cepted, and that subp-  
Articles be and they are  
hereby adopted as the  
Articles of the Company to  
the exclusion of all the  
existing Articles thereof.Should the above Resolutions  
be passed by the required majority  
they will be submitted for con-  
firmation as Special Resolutions  
to a Second Extraordinary Meet-  
ing which will be subsequently  
convened.A copy of the new Articles  
referred to may be inspected by  
any Shareholder of the said  
Company at the Company's  
Offices in Hongkong, or at the  
Offices of Messrs. Johnson,  
Stokes & Master, the Company's  
Solicitors at Prince's Building,  
Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-  
day between the hours of 10 a.m.  
and 4 p.m.Dated the 27th day of August,  
1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO.,

Agents.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha  
Telephone 99 & 124.

MESSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
(DUDDALL STREET).MR. T. TAKAYE  
MRS. MORITA  
CERTIFICATED MASSEURSPATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES  
BY DESPATCH.

## POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is  
suspended.On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial  
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at  
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.No official letter addressed to  
Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the  
Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in  
weight.The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-  
guese Colonies in West Africa and to  
Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for  
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and to  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted  
for transmission unless accompanied by  
a special permit issued by the British  
Minister at Athens.Until further notice parcels for civil  
addresses in the provinces of Udine,  
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and  
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for  
transmission unless posted under the  
British War Office Permit.The Parcel Post Service to British East  
Africa and Egypt (except for members  
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to  
Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French  
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-  
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia  
have been suspended.The charge for customs duty on type  
samples of manufactured goods not  
exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on  
samples of spirits (except perfume  
spills) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross  
weight imported into the United King-  
dom by post has now been increased to  
15/6d and 15/4d respectively.The importation by post into Japan of  
foreign rice, except such as may be  
imported by the Minister of Agriculture  
and Commerce and the persons designated  
by him, is prohibited.This prohibition is not applicable to  
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and  
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).From the 1st May 1918 there will be  
three General deliveries daily from the  
District Post Offices except on Sunday  
and Holidays when there will be one  
delivery only.The hours of delivery will be as  
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and  
5 p.m.  
Sundays and Holidays noon.The importation into the Common-  
wealth of Australia of tea other than  
that grown or produced in British Posses-  
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in  
writing of the Commonwealth Minister  
for Trade and Customs has been first  
obtained.Information has been received from  
the Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st  
April 1918 the Post Office of Japan will  
collect a demurrage charge from the  
addresses of parcels on which Customs  
duties or inland taxes are imposed in  
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post  
Office within 20 days from the date of  
the notice of their arrival to be sent to  
the addressee.The Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The  
Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil  
Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara,  
Bagdad, Basra, Bussah, Fao, Kut,  
Nasiriyah, Qalut, Salalah, Suez, Tiberias  
and Zohair in Mesopotamia is suspended  
and that piece-goods, haberdashery and  
similar articles, except those intended  
for the personal use of the addressee and  
not for sale, cannot be sent to those  
offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Moham-  
meh in the Persian Gulf, and that such  
articles if received will not be delivered  
and will be liable to confiscation."Registered and Parcel Mail charges 15  
minutes earlier than the time given below  
unless otherwise stated.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

## TO-MORROW.

Saigon—7th Sept., 11 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China, Japan via  
Nagasaki & Honolulu—7th  
Sept., Registration 10.45 a.m.  
1 p.m.Shanghai and North China—7th Sept.,  
3 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 8th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung  
—8th Sept., 9 a.m.

## TUESDAY, 10th September.

Straits, Bangkok, and India via Calcutta  
—10th Sept., 10 a.m.Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki  
& Honolulu—10th Sept., Regis-  
tration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30  
a.m.

Formosa via Keelung—10th Sept., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.  
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki,  
Canada, United States, Cen-  
tral & S. America & Europe  
via Vancouver—11th Sept.,  
Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters  
10.30 a.m.THURSDAY, 12th September.  
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—12th  
Sept., 8 a.m.FRIDAY, 13th September.  
Philippine Islands—13th Sept., 2 p.m.SATURDAY, 14th September.  
Tientsin—14th Sept., 11 a.m.SUNDAY, 15th September.  
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung—15th Sept.,  
9 a.m.MONDAY, 16th September.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,  
Egypt & Europe via Suez—  
16th Sept., Registration 9.45  
a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.The Parcel Mail will be closed on  
Saturday 14th Sept. at 5 p.m.

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 5d. 11h. 44m.—No returns  
from Japan, Vladivostok and W. Sahari.  
Pressure has decreased over the south  
coast of China, and increased slightly  
elsewhere. The typhoon appears to be  
stationary 250 miles to the east of Japan.Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours  
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches  
Total since January 1st 1918 17.81 inches  
against an average of 67.55 inches.FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS  
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	Westerly or variable winds, light to moderate; fine.
2. Formosa Channel	North winds, fresh.
3. South coast of China bet- ween H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.  
Sept. 6. a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostock	6a					
Nemuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Kokoro						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Yokohama	6a					
Hankow						
Ichang						
Kiukiang						
Changsha						
Shanghai		29.77	77	100	e	1 h
Guanaf		29.76	78	100	e	2 b
Shanghai		29.68	84	87	n	1 b
Amoy		29.65	81	87	nw	2 b
Swatow		29.66	77	92	e	2 b
Ishihoku		29.63	77			0 b
Yokohama		29.63	73		w	2 o
Kobe		29.62	77		n	2 b
Yokohama		29.63	81		n	0 b
Canton	6a	29.69	81	87	n	0 b
H'kong		29.69	79	89	n	0 b
Gap Rock		29.67			ws	3 b
Macao		29.69	79	89	sw	6 b
Wuchow						
Shanghai						
Hankow						
Yokohama	7a	29.67	79	95	se	2 b
Yokohama		29.71	77		n	2 o
C. St. J.		29.74	75		ws	4 o
Amoy						
Dagupan		29.63	75	98		0 o
Yokohama		29.62	75	94	sw	4 o
Legaspi						
Manila		29.69	81	84	sw	4 o
Guam	4.30					
Laoan	6	29.76	81	96	sw	4 o

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.  
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 6, 1918.1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees  
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-  
ches, tenths and hundredths.2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees  
Fahrenheit.3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation  
the humidity of air saturated with mois-  
ture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort  
Scale.6. State of Weather, by blue sky, c. de-  
tached cloud, d. drifting rain, f. fog,  
g. hail, h. lightning, o. overcast, p.  
passing showers, q. squally, r. rain, s. snow,  
t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous  
Day On date On date.

Barometer — 29.56 29.69 29.67

Temperature — 87 78 89

Humidity — 65 89 65

Wind Direction — W. OALM W.

Force — 2 0 2

Weather — b b b

Rain — 0.0 0.00 0.00

Significant variations in the  
above are indicated by the letters  
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

H.K. Observatory, Sept. 6, 1918.

T. F. OLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd Sept. to 8th Sept.

High Water  
Mean Time  
Mean TimeLow Water  
Mean Time  
Mean TimeMean Time  
Mean TimeMean Time  
Mean Time

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

September, 6th and 7th  
at 9.15 P.M."WOUNDED TO THE HEART"  
"FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA"American Gazette No. 464  
ETC.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 8.)

## VON HINTZE IN VENNA.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.  
Von Hintze has arrived at Vienna and conferred with  
the Premier, M. Hrusak and M. Burian.

## BRITISH EMBASSY SACKED.

London, Sept. 4.  
Reuter learns officially that the Bolshevik troops sacked  
the British Embassy at Petrograd on Saturday and murdered  
the Naval Attache, Captain Cromie.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 4.  
An Italian official message says: We arrested, with  
heavy enemy losses, a strong attack southward of Mount  
Mantello. The enemy, however, occupied two posts on  
the crest between Mount Mantello and San Matteo point.

## AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLODES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.  
A large former Russo-Rumanian ammunition depot in  
the suburbs of Odessa has exploded causing millions of  
roubles damage. The loss of life is uncertain. Incendiarism  
is suspected.

## FRANCO-AMERICAN LABOUR UNITY.

Paris, Sept. 4.  
The Association of "Organized Labour, Chicago," has  
telegraphed to M. Clemenceau on the occasion of Labour  
Day in the name of its 500,000 members, expressing sincer-  
est loyalty.

## SAVING OF BALTIC FLEET.

## U-Boat on Lake Ladoga.

The Times Petrograd corre-  
spondent wiring on June 25 says:  
The principal topic of political  
discussion in Moscow and  
Petrograd is the execution of  
Captain Shchegolev, late Chief  
in Command of the Baltic Fleet  
who rescued most of the Russian  
warships in the Gulf of Finland  
when the Germans were advanc-  
ing on Helsinki. He was con-  
demned by the supreme Re-  
volutionary tribunal in the Mos-  
cow Kremlin, and shot in the yard  
of the Alexander Military School  
of that city at 6 o'clock on Sat-  
urday morning. The authorities  
refused to surrender the body to  
his relatives. He remained per-  
fectly calm till the last, and only  
said he had done his duty in  
saving the Baltic Fleet.With regard to his crime, it  
appears that he was guilty of  
fomenting sedition amongst the  
sailors by showing false docu-  
ments representing the Soviet  
Government in the light  
of having sold the Russian  
Fleet to the Germans. One of the  
Judges of the tribunal which sen-  
tenced him named Galkin, was  
tried as a Bolshevik in the very  
same hall 10 years ago, and was  
defended by the same advocate  
who undertook the defence of  
Captain Shchegolev on this occa-  
sion. Galkin, now a Judge, was  
then condemned to death, but his  
sentence was commuted to hard  
labour. Such is the reversal of  
roles and positions which this  
Revolution has produced in al-  
social relations.It is announced that the Soviet  
Government intends to proceed  
against other officers of the Baltic  
Fleet. These are Admiral Ziyon,  
who looted the St. Andrew's  
enigma on the ships at Helsinki  
for instead of the red flag of the  
Revolution; Donsnik, a popular  
young sailor acting as one of the  
Fleet Commissioners; Blotkin,  
an ordinary seaman, occupying  
the post of Chief Commissioner;  
and Captain Linchevsky. The  
two last named are already  
arrested.Yesterday the crew of the  
Baltic war vessels in the Navyheld a meeting on board one of  
their ships and resolved to send  
delegates to Moscow to inquire  
into the circumstances of Shchegolev's  
trial. The men of the  
torpedo flotilla objected, but  
insisted that the prosecution of  
other officers than the above  
named should be quashed. The  
crew of this flotilla in general  
have shown themselves hostile to  
the Bolshevik Party. The result  
of their agitation against the  
condemnation of Captain  
Shchegolev and the trial of  
the other officers is an order to  
disarm them, which was confirm-  
ed by the central authorities in  
Moscow.Captain Shchegolev's case is  
the first instance of capital  
punishment inflicted by a  
Bolshevik Court, although plenty  
of prisoners have been shot down  
in the streets and elsewhere by  
Red Guardsmen and Red Army  
men without trial, or after only a  
very slight private examination.All bourgeois and Opposition  
organs of the Press protest that  
judicial murder is "disorderly to  
the feelings of the Russian peo-  
ple."The Germans have given the  
Russians another surprise. A  
German submarine has actually  
appeared in the Ladoga Lake  
above the source of the Neva. It  
must have been conveyed there  
in parts from Finland on the  
western shores of the lake. It is  
stated that two more such sub-  
marine craft are about to be  
launched there.The Nurse Cavell Home.  
The Edith Cavell Home, a  
national memorial in the form of  
residential quarters for the  
London Hospital nurses, was  
opened recently by Queen Alex-  
andra. The home, built within  
the hospital grounds, is completely  
furnished, and provides accom-  
modation for 12 sisters, 110  
nurses, and 12 servants. The  
total cost has been £37,000,  
towards which £20,000 is still  
required.Printed and Published for the  
Proprietor by George William  
Cox, Printer at 11, Cross Street,  
Singapore.